### Vol. XXVII .... No. 8,198.

### EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. FESTIVITIES IN HONOR OF THE SULTAN AND OF

LONDON, July 18-Midnight,-A grand banquet was given at the Guildhall, this evening, in honor of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. For this entertainment great preparations had been made, and it was in every way a success. His Royal Highthe Viceroy of Egypt, and all the principal members of the Government, were present. Nearly 3,000 guests sat down at the tables, which were stretched in par allel lines the whole length of the magnificent hall. The greater number of those present were men the most eminent in the nation for rank or reputation The Hall and the tables were gorgeously decorated, and the display of silver and gold plate was excessively rich and dazzling.

To-night a grand ball, given to the Belgian Volunteers, who are on a visit to this country, is in progress at Agricultural Hall. Over 15,000 people are there. It is expected that the Sultan, the Prince of Wales, and others of the royal and distinguished party at Guildhall will visit Agricultural Hall be-

fore the close of the festivi ics. THE ENGLISH NAVAL REVIEW IN HONOR OF THE

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18-Afternoon.-It is estimated that the great naval review which occurred yesterday off Spithead, in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, cost £50,000 sterling. One gunboat was driven ashore during the rain storm which prevailed at the time, but beyond this no accident occurred. The rain also seriously interfered with the programme of the evolutions and the proposed illumination of the fleet in

LIVERPOOL, July 18-Afternoon.-The little raft Nonpareil, Capt. Mikes, which sailed from New-York on Tuesday, June 4, for Southampton and Havre, was on Wednesday, the 10th of July, spoken at sea by a vessel which arrived here yesterday from New-York The captain of the little craft and his crew (Messrs. Miller and Lawson) were well and required no assistance. The little vessel looked like a speck on the ocean, and was gallantly sailing along.

SENTENCE OF THE WATERFORD RIOTERS. DUBLIN, July 18 .- Six persons, who took an active part in the Waterford riots, and were arrested by the police, have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. GEN. NAGLE.

LONDON, July 18.-Efforts are being made to obtain the release of Gen. Nagle, one of the party of Fenians who landed at Dungarvan and were subsequently captured by the Irish Guards. The American Government has been invoked by the friends of Gen. Nagle to use its influence with the British authorities to procure his discharge from custody.

DENMARK. . COPENHAGEN, July 18.-The Danish Parliament

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18-Noon.-The Hamburg-American steamship Teutoma, Capt. Bardua, which left New-

York on the 6th inst., arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning. After landing the London mails and passengers, the Teutonia proceeded to Hamburg. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 18-Noon .- Consols for money, 944; Illi nois Central Railway shares, 80; Eric Railway shares, 47; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 722; Atlantic and Great

Western Railway consolidated bonds, 223. Afternoon.—Consols for money, 94%; United States Five-twenty bonds, 72%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 80%; Atlantic and Great Western Railway shares, 223. Eric Railway shares have declined a since noon, and are now

Evening.-Consols for money, 94; United States Five Twenty bonds, 723; Illinois Central Railway shares, 804; Consolidated bonds, 22. The Bullion in the Bank of Eng-

FRANKFORT, July 18-Evening.-United States bonds

LIVERPOOL, July 18-Noon.-Cotton firm. Estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 10id. The Breadstuffs market is firmer, and Wheat has advanced 2d., the weather being unfavorable for the crops. Sales of White California at at 13/8. Corn, 35/ for new. Barley, 5/ Oats, 4/. Peas, 40/6, Pork, 73/6. Beef, 140/. Lard, 48/6. Bacon, 42/6. Cheese, 58/. Potashes, 31/. Rosin-Common 7/, and fine 12/. Spirits Turpentine, 31/. Petroleum-Spirits. 9d., and refined 1/2%. Tallow, 44/. Cloverseed, 41/.

Afternoon,-Cotton is firmer and more active. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Prices have advanced dd., and Middling Uplands are now selling at 10id., and Middling Orleans at 104d. No changes have occurred in the Breadstuffs, Brovisions or Produce markets since the

Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 10id. Bread-stuffs tendfupward. Corn, 36/6d. for New. Wheat, 13/8d. for White California. Barley, 5/. Oats, 4/. Peas, 40/6d. Provisions-Pork, 73/6d. Beef, 140/. Lard, 48/6d. Bacon, 42/6d. Cheese, 57/. Produce-Pot Ashes, 31/. Rosin-Common, 7/; Fine, 12/. Spirits Turpentine, 31/. Petro leum, 9d. for Spirits, and 1/2jd. for Standard White. Tallow, 44]. Cloverseed, 41]. LONDON, July 18—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar,

25/6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 56/6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 12/6d. Linseed Oil, £41 10/. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £110.

Afternoon.-Linseed Cakes have declined 2/6d., and the quotation now is £9 10/. Sperm Oil has advanced to Evening.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6d. Linseed Cakes, 29 10/. Linseed Oil, £41 10/. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm

ANTWERP, July 18-Noon .- Petroleum, 40 francs for

### THE WEST INDIES

THE BAVANA PRESS ON THE DEATH OF MAXI-MILIAN-EMIGRATION OF NEGROES TO LIBE RIA—SYMPATHY OF LIBERAL CUBANS WITH THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC—REPORT FROM ST. THOMAS-REPORTED MISSION OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE TO DENMARK.

BY STRANSHIP TO THE TRIBUNE. HAVANA, July 12 .- A meeting was convened at the Spanish Bank to propose to the stockholders the expediency of increasing its capital to \$8,000,000 by opening a scrip-book to the number of 2,000 shares, augopening a scrip-book to the number of 2,000 shares, angmenting the sinking fund in proportion. Four series will
be issued. A dividend of nine per cent upon the capital
is declared, payable on and after the 8th inst. The Biank
of Cardenus declares also a dividend of seven per cent,
payable on and after the 8th inst.

The Diario is still moralizing and threatening all sorts
of evils to the Mexican Republic. The Prensu is somewhat moderate in its daily remarks. The other two remaining normals keen a wise silence expectally the

wast moderate in its daily remarks. The other two remaining journals keep a wiss silence, especially the Siglo, which would rather pour out its strong sympathies for the Liberais, and tender to them its approval.

About 30 negroes, of both sexes, left here for Saint Thomas by the British steamer Solent, on their way to Liberai; quite a large crowd of their colored friends collected on the whar; to see them off and bid them God speed.

Some ultra-radical Cubans this week celebrated the event of Maximilian's execution with a dinner given to a few selected friends. Toasts to the Monroe Doctrine were drank.

were drank.

Quite an exciting chase after harbor thieves fook place here lately. The American brig William Roberts had been entered, and all the captain's papers and clothing stolen. The captain fired at the retreating thieves. At the same moment at Spanish ship was entered close by the American bark Amanda Gulon. The thieves es-

the Aherican bark Amanda Guda. The thieves escaped.

A short supplementary tariff bill was published in the Gaceta of the 10th. Three articles are cited, among which the only one of impertance is relative to raw cotton, which must pay \$22.72 per 100 kilogrammes. A peremptory call is also inserted to warn all debtors to the Treasury to settle their accounts without delay, otherwise legal proceedings will be commenced against the parties failing to comply.

ceedings will be commenced against the parties sating to comply.

Police Superintendent Quiros made a descent on a respectable house outside the walls one evening last week and surprised a party of Cubanis congregated there who were about holding a meeting of a literary character to discuss the merits of an ode to America, composed some time since by one of our poets, the local editor of the Siglo, C. Delmonte. It seems that the true nature of the affair escaped the scent of Quiros, who having been un

able to find out whether the meeting had a President, or was otherwise regularly organized, withdrew after read-ing an act forbidding such gatherings on any pretense whatever.

It is understood that the Government will forbid all newspapers discovering the Government of the Control of the

whatever.

It is understood that the Government will ferbid all newspaper discussion on Mexican affairs, and even individual conversations will be put a stop to. We have Mr. D. Boareau, late Imperial Commissary of the failen City of Vera Cruz, and Gen. Herran, sejeurning here. They arrived from New-Orleans in the American steamer Raleigh. On the 10th Mr. J. Valiobos, ex-editor of The Vera Cruz Eco, under Juarez's rule, lately arrived here from Sisal, and left for Vera Cruz on the Spanish steamer Cuidad Condul.

The Spanish war steamer Francisco de Asis has received orders from the Admiral to get ready for sea and proceed to Vera Cruz forthwith. The Spanish steamer Juan de Ulou is already there. Whether they linend to make some demonstration against Juarez remains to be seen. Their probable object is to enable the latter to depart and hand here the many refugees who have found shelter on board. Many cases of sickness are reported among our shppling, mainly from yellow fever, though few deaths have occurred.

The internal postal services throughout the Island are very much neglected by this Government. Payments are overdue to many of the contractors, who are greatly dissatisfied, and ready to protest and give up their contracts.

Everything is ready for the Florida Cable. The tele-

One of our smart traders, upon reading the new tariff, where opium is set down as paying only \$4 a quintal, instead of the same amount per pound as formerly, decided to order quite a heavy invoice of this drug for speculation; but alsa! his joyful annelpations were soon brought to grief; when making the entry of the packages, he was coolly informed by the Collector that he must pay according to the old way. This resulted in a protest, and an endless ittration.

ing to the oid way. This resulted in a protest, and an endless litigation.

The Mexican steamer Tabasco arrived yesterday from Mobile. She brings no freight, and very few passengers, among them the Spanish Consul of that city. I had an opportunity of taking with the Captain, and asked what they intended to do with Maximilian's remains—whether to deliver them or not. It every soberly informed me that Juarez meant to have a monument erected on the spot of his execution.

The Havana sugar market has been less active during the week, although holders have remained firm in their pretensions. The hast sales were made on the basis of \$\frac{3}{2}\pi \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{. for Dutch Standard No. 12.}{\text{Freights have improved to \$\frac{3}{2}\pi \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{. for Dutch Standard No. 12.}{\text{Standard No. 12.}{\text{Standard No. 12.}{\text{Standard No. 13.}{\text{Standard No. 13

obtained:
A coolies ship from Calcutta arrived on the 24th, bringing 485 coolies. Another vessel with coolies was daily expected. The British steam guabout Constance started on a cruise on the 26th ult. Mr. Wilson, cashier of the Savings Bank, who abscended after having embezzled 48,000 of that institution, was thought to be still on the island, and a diligent search was being made to arrest him. Financial affairs at Jamaica had not improved, and failures are on the increase, with heavy liabilities. The health of the island was pretty good, and but few cases of fever are reported. An invention to elaborate sugar on a new principle was much talked of, and some samples had been sent to London. It may create a revolution in the process of sugar-making. Advices from Mauritius state that an ounce of quinine there is worth 22t. The St. Thomas Fidende publishes a correspondence announcing that Senator Doolittle of the United States had gone to Denmark to treat for the partchase of the island for his Government. The British brig Susana Temple, Capt. McKay, in ballast, from Havana, bound to Caibarien to lond sugar, on the night of the 6th, while but a few miles from this city, struck on the breakers, and became a total loss. The capitain, his wife, two children, and the crew were safely landed here. The capitain and his family are quite sick, in consequence of the hardships experienced.

TORONTO, C. W., July 18 .- A Joint Committee of the Common and Select Councils of the City of Philacomed by the citizens. The party, twenty-seven in number, visit Canada for the purpose of obtaining information regarding Canadian trade and commerce, banking and customs, and governmental system, general and municipal. They start for Montreal this afternoon. The left wing of the 17th Regiment leaves here for Brentford

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

TO THE HOUSE RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY. PELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

Washington, July 18 .- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent the following communication

to the House of Representatives: The August Department, July 18, 1867. To the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 16th inst., requiring information concerning a com-York, and styled "The Metropolitan Revenue Board," I have the honor to reply that a Board was established Erie Rallway shares, 464; Atlantic and Great Western there under that designation, by this Department, on the the House, but in most cases failed. While voting fined by reference to the order creating it, which is as fol-

lows:

Terasury Department, June 21, 1867.

For the purpose of aiding the Internal Revenue Bureau in the prosecution, detection, and punishment of fraudis upon the Internal Revenue, and with a view to a more stringent enforcement of the law, Isaac C. Messmore, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; H. H. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer at New York; Samuel G. Courtney, United States Attorney Southern District of New-York; Mr. Keasby, United States Atterney for the District of New-Jorsey, and B. F. Traey, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York, are hereby, with their own consent, constituted a Board, to be known as the Metropolitan Revenue Board. All Revenue Inspectors, Revenue Agents, General Inspectors of Spirits, and Special Agents of the Treasury Department in the 1st, IId, IId, IVth, Vin, Vith, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth, and XXXII Districts of New-York, and the IIId, IVth and Vth Districts of New-York, and the IIId, IVth and Vth Districts of New-York, and the IIId, IVth and Vth Districts of New-York, and the IIId, IVth and Vth Districts of New-York, and the IIId, IVth Court of Internal Revenue Officers as may be designated by said Board. Such Revenue Officers as may be designated by said Board will be specially authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make seizances within said Districts, and are hereby required to report all seizures immediately to the said Board, and as on the Collector of the District in which any seizures are made; and all special authority kereto-fore conferred on any officer to seize property within the quired to report all seizures immediately to the said Board, and also to the Collector of the District in which any seizures are made; and all special authority keretofore conferred on any officer to seize property within the said District, or either of them, is hereby revoked. Immediately upon the seizure or detention of any property within said District, see said Board will investigate the cause thereof. If in the opinion of said Board the property so seized is not liable to forfeiture, or for any sufficient reason ought not to be heid for ferfeiture, if the value thereof does not exceed \$5,000, the said Board is bereby authorized to direct the seizing officer to release the same; if the value thereof is over \$5,000, and in the opinion of the Board the same should be released, the facts of the case, together with the opinion of the Board thereon, will be reported to the Commissioner for his action. Thereafter no Collector in said District will approve any distiller's bond, or bond for bonded warehouse, or bond for transportation, rectification, redistillation, or exchange of package of any spirits, or tobacco manufacturer's bond, until after the same shall have been transmitted to said Board for investigation, and report as to the responsibility of the sureties thereto. The Collector will consider himself in any manner released, by the creation of said Board, from the performance of any of the duties imposed on him by law or regulation. Said Board shall have the power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the transaction of its business, and the execution of the powers hereby or hereafter conferred. H. McCullous, Secretary.

E. A. Rollins, Commissioner.

It will be observed that the duties devolved upon the Commission are chiefly advisory. The authority for creating it is founded in the general scope and spirit of the Internal Revenue laws, which clothe the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with power to enforce them by the use of such means as to them may seem to be judicious, not inconsistent with the provision of these laws. This is a matter of public notoriety and painful interest to those who are cheerfully bearing their proportion of the public burdens, that the Internal Revenue laws in regard to distilled spirits have been shamefully violated and set at maught throughout the country, and especially in the City of New-York. The Department has used every exertion through the ordinary instrumentallities to correct this evil, but without success. Officers have been not only inefficient in the discharge of their duties, but in many cases they have been suspected of direct complicity with dishonest men to defraud the Government. Satisfied that the means howetofore employed for the purpose were insufficient to suppress fraud, and to expose and bring to punishment dishonest officers, and convinced that a faithful enforcement of the laws in the City of New-York necessary to secure the collection of the tax upon distilled liquors throughout the country, and of the vital importance to the welfare of the entire public service, I felt it my duty to exercise in a special manner the supervisory powers conferred upon me by law. The course that has been taken in creating the commission referred to, is believed to be strictly within the limits of those powers; Commission are chiefly advisory. The authority for duty to exercise in a special manner the supervisory powers conferred upon me by law. The course that has been taken in creating the commission referred to, is believed to be strictly within the limits of those powers; and so confident are both myself and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that good results will be obtained by it that, unless Congress shall disapprove of our action, measures will be taken to organize similar commissions in other cities, in which the Government is largely defrauted of its revenues. The Board in New-York has been so recently instituted that the advantages to be derived from it cannot now be properly estimated; but it is believed that in consequence of its labors the removal of spirits on fraudulent bonds has ceased, and illiet distillation largely decreased. The violation with which it has been assailed by some, who, to say the least, do not favor an honest execution of the law, affords encouraging evidence that it is a movement in the right direction, and that distillers may yet be compelled to bear with others their portion of the burdens of the public debt. In conclusion it is proper for me to remark that the Board in New-York was created with the concurrence and advice of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose antiring efforts to enforce the law against the powerful interests which have combined to evade and voilate it, merit the thanks of every honest tax-payer in the country. Inclosed will be found copies of all the documents and correspondence relating to this Board that are on record, or on file in this Department, or its Bureaus. Very respectfully.

# NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

BY THE SENATE-THE INDIAN BILL PASSED -THE HOUSE AMENDS AND PASSES THE DISTRICT EQUAL RIGHTS BILL-THE RECON-STRUCTION VETO EXPECTED TO-DAY. PELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 1867. In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution expressing the admiration of the American people for the heroic struggle conducted by the Mexicans to maintain a Republican Government, and congratulation for its success, etc. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Indian bill, which had been pending for several days, was taken up and passed, after another long debate. It provides for the appointment of a Commission to confer with the chiefs of the hostile tribes and ascertain the cause of the present troubles, and to select reservations upon which to locate them permanently. If this shall fail to secure peace, the President is authorized to accept four regiments of mounted volunteer infantry to carry on the war. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated-\$150,000 to pay the expenses of the Commission, and \$300,000 to feed such of the friendly Indians belonging to the hostile tribes as may seek the protection of the Goverment. Chandler's resolution, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the number of Mexicans put to death under Maximilian's decree, was adopted without de-The House had another long session to-day. Al-

though no business of particular importance was transacted, the proceedings at times were interesting. A majority of the members evidently wished not to do any business, but the President's veto was expected. When 4 o'clock arrived no veto had come, and the House then adjourned. For an hour previous to adjournment, a spirited debate was had on the Metropolitan Revenue Board, stationed in New-Mr. Schenck introduced a resolu tion to have the Committee on Ways and Means investigate the legality of the Board, and its objects. Mr. Robinson of New-York wanted a special Committee to investigate the whole revenue system in New-York, and Mr. Van Wyck moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Schenck made a speech attacking Secretary McCulloch's management of the revenue, and especially what he termed "usurpation way in which a stop could be put to the immense frauds in the distillation of whisky in New-York. Messrs. Van Wyck, Wilson, and Ingersoll took the same ground, and the question got narrowed down to whether or not Congress would indorse the action of Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins in a new effort to break down the whisky frauds in New-York State. Schenek was fighting the thing himself, until Ingersoll got up to speak. In the course of his remarks, Ingersoll left the issue, and began lauding Secretary McCulloch on his attempts to put an end to the frauds. This brought Mr. Kelley into the debate, and he asked Ingersoll if McCulloch was so anxious to stop fraud, why he had indersed the action of President Johnson in removing from office honest men, and replacing them with the thieves and rascals now in office. Schenck followed this up with more of McCulloch's career in denouncing Congress as corrupt and revolutionary, and Andrew Johnson as a patriot and hero. Ingersell, who is very radical, was rather nonplussed at this turn in the debate, and immediately began qalifying his encomiums on Mr. McCulloch. Kelley and Schenck put it to him rather severely, and the matter was getting exceedingly in teresting, when the time for the debate to close ar rived, and the previous question was demanded. Van Wyck's motion to lay the whole matter on the table was carried by a large vote, two to one. This is an indorsement of Secretary McCulloch's action in creating the Board. A number of the members attempted to have the rules suspended, for the puripose of getting various resolutions and bills before on these motions to suspend rules, it was difficult to get a quorum. Members want to get home, and don't seem to care to do any more business than is absolutely necessary. The bill allowing colored men to hold office in the District of Columbia, and to sit on juries, was passed by a strictly party vote. There was an amendment to the Senate bill, and it goes back to the Senate for action. If the bill is passed, the President will evidently let it die by Constitutional limitation. which he can do if Congress adjourns in time Messrs, Washburn of Indiana, Paine, and Getz, were

appointed a Committee on Soldiers' and Sailors The President's Message, returning the Supplemental Reconstruction act passed by Congress on Monday last, was nearly completed to-night, and it is understood that it is to be considered in Cabinet session to-morrow, when, should there be no material alteration suggested and adopted, the Message will be sent to Congress in the afternoon. It is also understood that the document is tolerably lengthy, and beside taking up seriation the several sections of the bill which it is intended to disapprove, it embraces an argument to show that the result of the bill, if it shall become a law, must be repudiation of the debts of the Southern States existing prior to the Rebellion. This argument is based, not upon the hypothesis that the States are to be treated as conquered territory, but upon the theory of the Reconstruction act, that there are no legal State Governments existing in the 10 Southern States. Mr. Johnson maintains that, if these State Governments are destroyed by act of Congress, the legal and logical consequence must be repudiation of the debts of those States. since the Governments which incurred the liability

are wiped out. The Indian bill, which passed the Senate to-day will come up for action in the House to-morrow Judge Kelley, who has been posting himself on In dian matters, will offer several amendments to the

It was stated in the House to-day that the Court of Claims had allowed claims for cotton to the amount \$3,000,000, and hence the proposition to examine into the subject. But it is ascertained from gentlemen connected with that Court, and practitioners at that bar, that the Court has allowed claims only to the extent of \$110,000 in 11 or 12 cases, others having been continued; and, in addition that the Court not only requires evidence of loyalty, but of active sympathy in the cause of the Union during the Rebellion to support the claims.

The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for the monthly mail steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu, authorized at the last session of Congress, to the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company of New-York City, at an annual compensation for the service of \$75,000. The contract goes into operation on or before the 1st of January, 1868, to continue for a term of ten years from the date of commencement of the service.

The Postmaster-General has received notice that the contractors for carrying the mails from San Francisco to China will place in the service in September their first new vessel, the Great Republic, built expressly for the line. This will make two steamers in that service, the Colorado now being the only vessel in use. The Great Republic will leave San Francisco for China on the 3d of September.

Gen. Grant and Col. Hillyer were before the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day. The former was examined in regard to the transfer of Southern railroads to Rebel owners, and the President's interference with District Commanders.

A complimentary dinner at Willard's Hotel was tonight given to Mr. Cave, a member of the British Parliament now visiting in this country. Vice-President Wade, Speaker Colfax, Gen. Grant. Senators Sherman, Cameron, Wilson, Sumner, Grimes, John-Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. son, and Chandler, and Representatives Thad. Ste-

vens, Butler, Bingham, Banks, Schenck, Ames, and Logan were among those who were to participate. Gen. Hayes, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, will open the campaign in a speech at Lebanon,

Warren County, Ohio, the old home of Tom Corwin, on the evening of the 5th of August. The Democratic candidate, Judge Thurman, opens the same day in another section of the State. The Hon. M. Russell Thayer of Philadelphia will deliver an address in Gettysburg on August 8, in

Commencement week, on the laying of the cornerstone of the preparatory building of the Pennsylvania College, which is to be named Stevens's Hall, in recognition of the life-long services of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in the cause of general education. The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers have made their report to Congress. As already known, sites for buildings have been purchased at Augusta, Me., and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A third has yet to be selected. The

Managers suggest additional legislation, with a view

to the additional care of wives and children of the

soldiers supported by the Institution, so as to obviate

the objection urged by the soldiers to being separated from their families. The expenditures of the Board of Managers have been: ture, and equipment.
For current expenses of the several branches, clothing, and subsistence.

Relief has been afforded thus far to 1,000 soldiers, most of them entirely helpless. Gen. Grant has ordered the arrest of Brevet Major-Gen. S. W. Cranford, for disobedience of orders, in

having failed to report to his regiment at Louisville, as requested by special orders from the Headquarters

The Howard University of this city, an Institution chartered by Congress last Winter for the education of the colored race, is now going into operation with great success, 50 pupils being already gathered in its normal school. During the last month the corporation purchased a farm of 150 acres on Seventh-st. for \$147,500. Within that month it has sold off land to the amount of \$180,000, and still reserves 30 acres, valued at \$100,000 more, for University purposes. A building has been commenced for recitation, and other rooms, the contract price of which is \$68,000, which will be filled with scholars before another Spring. The Faculty are now partially organized, and a Professor of Theology is soon to be chosen. Should the University continue to flourish as it has begun, by another year it will undoubtedly be at the head of the colored educational institutions of the

The Special Officers of Customs, acting under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of Customs. have lately been investigating the violations of the Revenue laws of Eastport, and other points on our north-eastern frontier, and find that smuggling. instead of being of an exceptional transaction, has een carried on for a very long period, and merchants of prominence, as well as others not so well known, have been engaged in that business almost under the very eyes of some of the customs officers. The disovery of this caused no little sensation in the community where the transactions bad been going on, and some of those who came within the scope of the law frankly confessed their faults, and expressed them-selves not only ready to pay the penalty they had incurred, but hereafter to strictly conform to the Revenue laws, and use their utmost efforts in favor of their strict enforcement, in future, in all cases. Others, however, gave no evidence of any intention to refrain from violating the laws as often as they think they can do so with safety. It is probable, however that a wholesome lesson has been taught these operators, which may have a favorable effect upon the revenue from customs.

In response to numerous inquiries made at the Treasury Department concerning the payment of upons cut from the Missouri bonds which were abstracted from the Department of the Interior during the year 1860, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following:

sned the following:

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, July 17, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the coupon bonds of the State of Missouri which were feloniously abstracted in the year 1860 from the Department of the Interior of the United States, that this Department is prepared and disposed to receive evidence from said holders in relation to their title to said bonds. Holders will make their proof as full and clear as practicable, so as to enable the Department to decide upon the validity of their respective titles. A schedule of the bends in question can be found at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

in New-York.

H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

## XLTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, July 18, 1867. THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The House joint resolution authorizing a special

the Navai Academy, was taken up of motion of six-Coxe-LING (Rep. N. Y.), and passed.

MAILS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Maine) introduced a joint resolu-tion, authorizing the extension of the mail steamship ser-vice between the United States and China. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Roads.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) called up the resolution

offered by him some time since, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the execution of the Maximilan decree of October, 1865; how many Mexican officers and soldiers were executed under it, etc. It was agreed to.

Maximilian decree of October, 1865; how many Mexican officers and soldiers were executed under it, etc. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced the following joint resolution, expressive of the sense of the American people toward the Republic of Mexico:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the Congress of the United States, for and in behalf of the United States, hereby express to the republican patriots of the Republic of Mexico their admiration for the long, persistent, and heroic struggle of their people to maintain the integrity of their country and the republican form of its government and institutions; their congratulations for the signal triumph they have gained over foreign influence and domestic treachery, and their earnest hope that the victory will consolidate and strengthen the Republic, etablish and confirm republican institutions, law, and order, and a due regard for the rights of person and property, and that a humane and liberal policy toward the vanquished may crown the glory of their endurance, courage, and valor.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) called up the bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, by the appointment of a commission, consisting of Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Angur, Harney, and Messrs, John B. Sanborn, William Bent, S. O. Beaumais, and Kit Carson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to select reservations upon which to locate said tribes.

Mr. ROSS (Rep., Kansas) offered an amendment authorizing the General of the Army to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 4,000 in number, from the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Territories, to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities; said volunteers to be placed on the same footing as to pay subsistence, &c., as the regular troops.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) moved to strike out the General

the regular troops.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) moved to strike out the General of the Army, and insert the President in the first line of

Mr. BAVIS (Bella, Sy).

Mr. Howard insert the President in the first line of the amendment.

Mr. Howard (Rep., Mich.) hoped that this amendment would not be agreed to. The President lind entirely neglected to give the least attention to the border difficulties. Instead of attending to such masters, he and a portion of his Cabinet had been visiting Boston and Raleigh, making political speeches.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) regarded the remarks of Mr. Howard as a reflection, though perhaps unintentional, upon the conduct Secretary of War. It could not be expected that the President would give his personal attention to such matters. He believed the Secretary of War had given all the attention that was necessary to this subject. In his judgment Congress was going a little too lar in committing to the military matters which belonged properly to the War Department.

Mr. Howard disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the Secretary of War. He had no doubt that officer had done his whole duty; he had blamed the President, and him alone.

Mr. Hoss said, without his amendment the bill would

upon the Secretary of War. He had no doubt that other had done his whole duty; he had blamed the President, and him alone.

Mr. ROSS said, without his amendment the bill would afford but hittle protection to the people of his section.

Mr. DAVIS medified his amendment so as to authorize the Secretary of War, under the authority of the President, to accept the troops. As so modified it was accepted by Mr. Ross.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) regarded the amendment of Mr. Ross as inconsistent with the purpose of the bill, which was a peace measure, or professed to be such.

Mr. ROSS said his amendment met the concurrence of Gens. Grant and Sherman. The difficulty was that the regular troops were not fitted for border warfare; it required men familiar with the Indians to know how to fight them effectually.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., lowa) moved to amend by authorizing the acceptance of the required number of volunteers from any of the States or Territories. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) opposed the amendment of Mr. Ross as amended; the first man to volunteer under it would be Col. Chevington with his regiment. Col. Chevington had already cost the Government \$50,00,000.

After further debate, which was participated in by Mesers. MORRILL (Rep., Mc.), POMEROY (Rep., Kan-

sas), KOSS, and the amendment of Mr. Ross, that wo moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Ross, that volunteers shall not be called out unless the Commissioners appointed under the bill shall do it to secure peace. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Ross, as amended, was thon agreed

to.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) moved to amend the first section by striking out the names of the Commissioners, and inserting in lieu of them a provision authorizing the President to appoint a Commission, to consist of three officers of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, the Chairman of the Indian Committee of each House, and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, to negotiate with the Indians, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) moved an amendment requiring the Commissioners to report their proceeding to the President. Agreed to.

bill was then taken out of Committee of the Whole,

The bill was then taken out of Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate.

Debate was resumed on the general merits of the bill, and was generally participated in.

The amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were agreed to. Several additional amendments ware offered and disagreed to.

Mr. YATES (Rep., Ill.) spoke in reply to the strictures of Mr. Morrill of Maine upon Gen. Pope, in the debate of yesterday. Mr. Morrill had criticised Gen. Pope for recent comments on the Indian policy of the Government. Mr. Yates contended that Gen. Pope had committed no offense, and had said nothing that had not been said before in the Senate, or that was not believed by the country.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Mc.) said he arraigned Gen. Pope for saying that treaties were negotiated for the purpose of being disregarded by the United States, and for acting in accordance with the lawless spirit of the border.

The bill was then at 1:40 n.m. passed, and the Senate

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAYMENT OF COTTON CLAIMS.
Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.), on leave, offered resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to thhold the payment of \$3,000,000 for cotton claims, der the decision of the Court of Claims. Mr. Scofield

under the decision of the Court of Claims. Mr. Scofield said the claims could be examined by the proper committee at the next seasion, and if found correct they could be paid under appropriation bills.

The resolution gave rise to some discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. HOLMAN (Denn., Ind.), BUT-LER (Rep., Mass.), DAWES (Rep., Mass.), PRUYN (Dem., N. Y.), FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.), etc., and was adopted. NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The SPEAKER presented the report of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

A PERISONAL EXPLANATION.

A PERISONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HUBBARD (Rep., W. V.) took exception to some remarks in reference to West Virginia which appeared in Fibe Globe report of a speech of Mr. Van Trump's, which speech he understood had not been delivered in the House.

dered to be printed.

THE SOLTHERN RAILEGAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. McCLURG (Rep., Mo.), Chairman of the Committee on Southern Railroads, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee to proceed by sub-committees, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) thought the House should put a check upon the expenditures of select committees. He would not, however, make any objection.

The resolution was adopted.

FOLTICAL ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution.

Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a standing Committee of 13 members, to be called the Committee of Political Ethnology, to take cognizance of all matters relating to the origin of the differences among the several races in America, and particularly to inquire whether the three great races of the country—the whites, the negroes, and the Denocrats, (Laughter) and their specific differences, are descended from so many distinct origins, and if so, whether that fact makes any difference in their respective rights and duties. (Laughter.) Objection was made.

resemble from so many distinct origins, and if so, whether that fact makes any difference in their respective rights and duties. [Laughter.] Objection was made.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN OHIO.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio) on leave introduced a bill antihorizing alternate sessions of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, to be held in Cleveland on the second Tuesdays in July, and in Toledo on the second Tuesdays in July, and in Toledo on the second Tuesday in November. Read three times, and passed.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) offered a preamble and resolution reciting the facts connected with the purchase carbines; that they had been sold in June, 1861, at \$3.50 each; that they had been sold in June, 1861, at \$3.50 each; that they had been purchased at \$12.50 each; that they had been purchased to the cereive \$22 each, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the circumstances under which such judgment was recovered, and whether the judgments of such Court should be subject to any other method of review than that now authorized by law. Adopted.

No motion of Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ind.) a committee of three was authorized to confer with the Paymaster of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the propriety of transferring all claims arising under the Bounty bill of last July from the Paymaster General and the Second Auditor's office.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) introduced a joint resolution "New Paymaster for integrity was beyond reproach.

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Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. Ingersoil what member of the Cector, but he had appointed another man whose character for integrity was beyond reproach.

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office to the Second Auditor's office.

CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) Introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to extend and improve the mail steamship service to Japan and China, authorized by act of February 17, 1865, by establishing regular mail connections with other seaports in China and Japan, provided such extension be made without additional expense to the Government. He explained that the object was to change the place of stopping at Japan from Yokohama to Osaca. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N.Y.) asked leave to offer a pre-amble and resolution to remove the tax on raw cotton. Mrssrs. Al.LISON (Rep., lowa), and BENJAMIN (Rep., We) objected.

Messis. ALLISON (Rep., 1992), and BLSARIS (Rep., 1992).

Me.) objected.

The Cretan revolution.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ill.) offered a preamble' and resolution declaring that the people of the United States cannot look with indifference on the struggle of oppressed people, contending for human rights against absolute power; and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report what action of this Government will best manifest the sympathy of the American people for the lacroic people of Candia and other communities, subjects of the Turkish Empire, now in a sangunary conflict with the Ottoman Government, and in what way consistently with its duties as a neutral and friendly power, the good offices of the Government may be most successfully interposed to secure for the people of Candia the blessings of peace, and amelioration of their political condition. The preamble and resolution were adopted unaulmously.

mously.

CIRCUIT COURT IN ERIE, PA.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill for the holding of a Circuit Court in Erie, Penn.

Mr. JENCKS (Rep., R. I.) objected.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATION.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on the Assassination of the President to conduct the investigation by sub-committees, to sit at such places as may be convenient.

dent. Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) objected.

sub-committees, to sit at such places as may be convenient.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) objected.

THE WHISKY REVENUE.

Mr. BARNES (Dem., N. Y.) asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statistics about the revenue on whisky.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) objected.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GEN. SICKLES'S EQUIPAGE.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, as an act of justice to a gallant officer, the following telegram, received by himself to-day from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles:

"Thanks for your handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge. You may relieve his curiosity with the cousoling information that my equipage has not cost him or any of his friends any thing; said equipage being the cherished gift of my colleagues of the Third Army Corps."

Mr. TWITCHELL (Rep., Mass.) introduced a concurrent resolution instructing the Commissioner of Education to report to Congress the feasibility and expediency of introducing the Phonetic system of spelling into general use into the schools, and its adoption in general literature, to embody the main features of difference between the present system and the Phonetic system: and to embody such information as shall impart a general knowledge of the subject. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) asked leave to offer the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Selye, reciting the general rumor that armed expeditions are being organized in this country against the Republic of Mexico, at variance with the wishes and feelings of all good citizens of the United States, and contrary to established public policy, and respectfully requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States on such expeditions that they will forfeit all right to prolaminate on

The resolution was received and adopted.

Mr. PILE (Rep., Mo.) on leave introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend payment of the judgment of the Court of Claims for \$68,000 in favor of Simon Stevens, for the purchase of Hall's Carbines by order of Gen. Fremont, until further action. Read three times and passed.

SOUTHERN SWAMP LANDS.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.), the Secretary of War was bustructed to inform the House what quantity of Swamp Lands granted to the States lately in Rebellion, remains undisposed of.

MISSISTPI. (Read blocked)

The SPEAKER presented the correspondence called for yesterday between the Navy Department and Admiral Goldsborough. It was aid on the table and ordered to be printed.

for yesterday between the Navy Department and Admiral Goldsborough. It was iaid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The METROPOLITAN INTERNAL REVENUE SCARD.
The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution offered by Mr. Schenck yesterday in reference to the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue setting in New-York was also presented by the Speaker. The Secretary of the Treasury claims his authority to appoint the Commission from the general tenor of the Internal Revenue law, and says he did so on account of the shameful violations of the inv. especially in New York, and that unless Congress disapproves of it, he will establish similar Boards in other cities.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) explained that he had offered the resolution because he had received letters, not from persons in the whisky busines, but from persons connected with the Internal Revenue service, criticising the establishment of the Board, expressing the belief that it was resulting in positive cvil to the Government, and in aiding instead of preventing corruption.

Mr. Allason (Rep., Iowa) defended the action of the Treasury Bepartment in appointing the Metropolitan Board. It had become notorious that in the City of New-York all sorts of corruption had been practiced by the officers of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury Benattment in appointing the Metropolitan Board. It had become notorious that in the City of New-York all sorts of corruption had been practiced by the officers of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury Internal Secretary of the Treasury Internal Sec

of the subject to a select Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) suggested the reference to
the select Committee on Retremenment.
Both suggestions were subsequently withdrawn, and
Mr. SCHENCK moved its reference to the Committee of
Ways and Means.

Mr. SCHENCK moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BARNES (Dem., N. Y.) sustained the action of the Secretary, and said that since the appointment of the Board whisky had gone up 40 cents a gallon. He related instances of the frands of distillers and of the collusion of Revenue officers, and mentioned the selzure three times of a lot of contraband whisky, and its belog surrendered on payment, to the officers seizing it, of \$1,200, \$1,000, and \$2,200. He believed the whisky manufactured this year would reach 200,000,000 gallons, twice as much as the consumption, in consequence of the facility of evading the Revenue Law.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) also defended the action of the Secretary. The frauds upon the revenue were committed, not so much by distillers as by officers of the Government, who winked at those frauds and participated in them. He believed that no one out of Congress would object to the action of the Secretary except distillers and those who were trying to rob the Government. He hoped the House would stand by the Secretary, and, therefore, he moved that the whole subject be laid on the labele.

Mr. SCHENCK complained that the Secretary of the

therefore, he moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

Mr. SCHENCK complained that the Secretary of the Treasury kept his "brood of ruscals" in office, and then appointed a Committee to watch them. He (Mr. Schenek) sympathized as little with these ruscalities as the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Van Wyck) did. He had been trustworthily informed that one of the District Attorneys or the Board had introduced as subordinates his brother, his brother-in-law, and his nephew, and that one of those relatives, from being excessively poor, had, in a few weeks, become a man of considerable means.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) read a section of the Internal Revenue Laws, from which was derived the Secretary's power to organize the Board.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.) defended the action of the Secretary, and claimed that it was necessary for the protection of Western distillers. The City of Peoria, where there had been twenty distilleres in operation, paying distillery in operation, owing to the frauds of the New-York distillers. The City of New-York distillers whisky than all the rest of the United States put together. If the New-York frands could be stopped, then the distillers business would revive in the West, and the Treasury be supplied with a large amount of revenue. He hoped the House would take no action toward depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the power which he was rightfully exercising.

Mr. Kelllery (Rep., Pa.) asked Mr. Ingersoil what he

dirty blackguard attack upon Congress.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that the gentleman had answered his own question—
"Aye," broke in Mr. KELLY, "and who denounced the gentleman himself as a traitor." [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL admitted, with a laugh, that he was one of the 190 tinkers referred to.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) suggested the idea v. nether there was any rule to prevent members making olackguards of themselves on the floor. If so, he would dike it read.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought there was no use in going back to look at some unpleasant expression in ad impromptus speech. He did not l'advise the speech in question, but he believed that and Secretary of the Treasury was honestly endeavoring to collect the revenue of the Government, and he asked Mr. Kelley whether he believed the Secretary to be dishonest because he had spoken of their as tinkers.

Mr. KELLEY replied that the Secretary had so mismanaged his department that the distillers in his (Kelley's) district did not pay the Government 10,000 a month. He believed they would give security to pay \$120,000 a month, if the lecches of the Revenue Department could be kept from making illicit whisky.

Mr. KELLEY inquired whether that was to be done by turning out honest and experienced officers, and putting in men whom neither political party knew or would own.

Mr. INGERSOLL did not approve of such things.

Mr. INGERSOLL did not approve of such things, He wanted no houest or capable man turned out of office.

Mr. KELLEY said he had given the Secretary of the
Treasury notice that the career upon which he was then
entering would cost the Government \$50,000,000, and it
had already cost the Government from \$00,000,000 to

had already cost the Government from \$00,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired what career he referred to.

Mr. KELLEY replied that he referred to the career of turning out all the capable men in his department, and appointing men whom neither party would own, who had no political or moral principle, and who were ready to follow any flag that opened an avenue to plunder.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought it lamentable that he could not defend the action of an officer differing from him in politics, without being at once condemned as sympathizing with him politically. He had heard too much of that, and was utterly disgusted with it.

Mr. SCHENCK, in closing the discussion, said it was the Secretary's own fault in having as his subordinates in New-York men whom he himself characterized as a set of rascals.

of rascals.

Mr. ROSS invited Mr. Schenck to explain how they nr. ROSS invited Mr. Schenek to explain how they happened to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he did not know, except that the Senate confirmed a great many rapscallions. The question was taken on Mr. Van Wyck's motion to lay he whole subject on the table, and it was agreed to—68

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, The substitute repeals the word "white" wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of Washington or Georgerown, operating as limitation of the right of any elector in the District to hold any office, or to be selected and to serve as a juror, and make it unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce any such limitation.

passed.

ARKANSAS.

The SPEAKER asked leave to present and have referred to the Reconstruction Committee a protest from one Senutor and five Representatives of the Legislature of Arkansas, against their being prohibited by the military authorities to compel the attendance of absent members.

bers.
Mr. BOYER (Dem., Pa.) objected to the reference, and the Speaker said he would present the protest to the journal cierk under the rule.

The House, at 33 o'clock, adjourned.

ALLEGED INDIAN CONTRACT FRAUD. LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 17.—Great indignation is expressed by the loyal people here at the supposition that Col. Northam, the Superintendent of the Southern Indians, is about to award the contract for the removal of the Witchitaw Indians to "straw bidders," represented by a Mr. Rector, who was a Brigadier, General in the Robel service. His bonds have not been approved by the United States District-Attorney, and protests and adidavits have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for a new letting of the contract. It is charged that the Agent of the Witchitaw Indians and the Superintendent are in a ring of speculators. LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 17.-Great indigna-

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS: MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Pa.) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the proceedings of a meeting held in Choctaw County, Mississippi, protesting against the State Govern-